Terms of Subscription Two Dollars and fifty cents it paid in advance.

at the end of three months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months. We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be re-mitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be p sufficient receipt therefor.

Thetters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid Post Office, Wilmington. NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night. Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night. FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown

Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,

and closes at 121 P. M. every day. TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10. ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DRINGING

DVAID BAFLON' ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the Courts of NEW-HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, SAMPSON,

DUPLIN, and ONSLOW. June 19, 1846

MANTUA-MAKING.

RS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of c'eared land. The balance ecute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,

November 7, 1845 JAMES I. BRYAN, Commission Merchant, NUTT'S BUILDING-Next door to

HALL & ARMSTRONG. [30-tf] GILLESPE & ROBESON Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845. MYEKS & BARNUM, Manufacturers & Bealers in HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MARKET STREET-Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS. Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C. ROBT. G. BANKUN.

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friend in New York. september 21, 1844.

LOHN HALL, Commission Merchant One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-s

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Extra Term of the Superior Court of Law

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. NOTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Parties and Witnesses, engaged in suits now on the trial docket of said Court, that an Extra Term of said Court will be holden at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in January next, when and where they are required to attend, under the same penalties and forfeitures as for non-attendance at the regular terms

Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, Cl'k. Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tlMJ Chronicle and Commercial once a week till 1st Monday in Janury next.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North PPLICATION will be made to the next A General Assembly to reduce the tax on Billiard Tables in the County of New Hanover.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from my planta

tion in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man BRILLI.

of Duplin and Ouslow, and has been outlawed. white person of harboring him.

LUTHER WRIGHT. Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846

SPLENDID STOCK OF most of which have been made to his special or-

to give entire satisfaction. He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufac-turers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to ca'l and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap. style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at shor notice, and in the neatest manner.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS -- in all their variety, by. R H STANTON & CO.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID PULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 3.--NO. 13.

NOTICE.

Just Received.

ALSO-Oranges, Apples, Beets, White Ouions

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous to remove to

Florida, now offers for sale his Plantation

whereon he now resides, consisting of about 1800

good Dwelling; 2 Barns, and necessary out buil-

of Turpentine. ALSO, one other tract of 1000

venient to the navigable waters of the Waccamaw

River. This tract is well adapted to Turpentine,

is unsurpassed for convenience, &c. Persons de-

sirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see

for themselves, as the subscriber will be at all times

ish, So. Car. Terms of sale made known on application.

PETER COX.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side

of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres

of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist

Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There

is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine.

already cut upon it; besides about as many

Wilmington, N. C, Sept 11, 1846

NUTICE.

Cigars. Feeling grateful for past favors, he soli-

cits a continuance of the patronage heretofore ex-

(8-Partnership.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

Old Books made New !

in his line in any style, on the most reasonable

promptly attended to. JOSEPH HARDIE.

November 27, 1846

11-6m

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Ran-

ty kinds of select Fruit Trees-all of superior

quality, Price \$10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

ty Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th of

Postage must be paid on all communications. Dec. 4, 1846[12tf] THOS H. FENTRESS.

Notice.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal pa

tronage of their friends, both in town and country,

ery, Clothing, Provisions, Cordage, &c. &c., all of which we will sell at extremely low rates.—

Call and examine. R. H. STANTON & CO.

IQUORS AND WINES-DOMESTIC AND

barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

sins, Currants, Citron, Almonds, E. Walnuts,

DRY GOODS.

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased lov

LOST,

PROMISORY NOTE for Fifty dollars and

R. H. STANTON & CO.

December 4, 1846

dolph County, on Muddy Creek, forty or fif-

Orders from a distance thankfully received and

DAVID L. MAYO, Proprietor.

W. N PEDEN.

R. H. STANTON & CO.

tended to him. Drop in and see.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 9, 1846

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale

- MILES COSTIN.

on accommodating terms, the following

parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen

Nov. 27th, 1846 -[1:4t

and Irish Potatoes, wholesale and retail.

VERY superior article of St. Croix Sugar,

HOWARD & PEDEN.

November 13, 1846.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1846.

To the Citizens of FEW of the worst looking and BEST FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.

NORTH & SOUTH-CAROLINA AN ELLEGANTLY ILLUSTRATES

AN ELLEGANTLY ILLUSTRATES MAGAZINE with Southern Scenery, &c. CONTAINING A PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION

States for 4 cents postage. Acres of Land, situated on the Waccamaw River.
About 200 acres of cleared land under good fence; The February Number of our FAMILY MA-GAZINE, FOR 1847, will be ready to go by mail by the third week in January. The number wil dings. This tract is well adapted to the culture be complete in itself, and contain an interesting

Fifteen Elegant Engravings,

TION OF NORTH AND SOUTH CARO-LINA will be only 25 Cents per Copy, or five copies will be sent by mail for One Dollar. Letters enclosing remittances must be post paid in full. The silver change for a single copy, or for three or four copies, may be thus remitted, (postage paid,) at our risk; but when you send silver, please envelop it carefully in a half-sheet o writing-paper, so that it will not slip out and so that it will be subject to only single postage.

All orders should specify distinctly the town county, and state, where the Magazine is to be

Two fine Engravings, A View of Charlesthe lands of Dr. John Hill, containing about ton, South-Carolina, elegantly printed, on fine paper, and a View of the CAPITOS AT RALEIGH. 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the N. C., are worth the money charged for the whole property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF THE Pictorial Description of North and South

formerly kept by Dr. John Davis, takes this meth- "first come, first served" those who are anxious Entries of Vacant Land, od of informing his friends, and the public gene- to possess themselves of the best copies, cannot Auction Tax, ers in a style not to be surpassed by any other cord the names of subscribers on our books in rohouse in town. In addition to the Bar Reom, he tation, as their money is received, and forward has fitted up at a considerable expense an Eating the Magazines accordingly. We shall positively House, where can be found fine Oysters, "served commence sending to subscribers in the country up in every state," and other refreshments as good by the third week in January, 1847; so you can- Ditto, Bank State, as the market affords. The Bar will be furnished not send on your money too soon. at all times with the best of Liquors, Wines and

A GOOD CHANCE TO CLEAR FROM \$500 to \$1,000 a-year. AGENTS wanted in every town and coun-

THE subscribers have entered into a co-part-I nership under the name and firm of How-BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread. Soda, Lemon and Butter Crackers. For sale by ally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address, ROB'T. SEARS,

send a paper marked.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this place for the purpose of carrying on the Book Binding bu-For Rent. siness, and that he has taken the room formerly occupied as a Bindery, corner of Front and Prin-

Painting Establishment. he hopes in a short time to be more comfortably

Cecember 4, 1846. All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next Coun-

A Few more of those bad booking RAZORS. ALSO. 40 Baggs Rio and Laguyra Coffee; 10 Casks super. Cheese;

No. 1 and Extra Soap. ALSO, IN STORE, 1000 Bushel best Alum Salt.

would respectfully inform them that their present stock, purchased with great care during the past fall, is now open for exhibition, consisting of Gro-ceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crock-NOTICE.—Will be sold, at Bunn, Knight & Co's Store, Rocky Mount, Nash County, on the 1st day of January, 1847, TWENTY SHARES OF STOCK in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, belonging to the late San'L W. W. Vick, dec'd. Six months credit will be FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the given, purchasers giving bond and security.

WILLIAM T. DORTCH, Adm'r.

gans; men s Slippers; women's lace Boots, do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

OILS—Pure sperm, bleached whale, blackfish, for machinery, Linseed, Olive and Castor, in quantities to suit purchasers, at

SPERM CANDLES—4s, 5s, and 6s, a pur article. Scap. all kinds, by R H STANTON & CO. CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by

R H STANTON & CO.

ULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Sale mon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by R. H. STANTON. & CO. Deduct Receipts, Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good

LATER FROM MEXICO.

BY LAST FRIDAY'S MAIL. GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION.

CAPTURE OF MONCLOVA AND CHI HUAHUA WITHOUT RESISTANCE. The steamer M'Kim arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., and the New Orleans Picavune of the 28th ult., received this morning, contains the news brought by her, of the cap-ture of the above cities by General Wool, without resistance from the Mexican forces. The Governor of Monclova and a number of the principal citizens, met Gen'l Wool some town, and welcomed him as a friend.

Captain G T M Davis arrived in the M'Kim rom Brazos, which place she left on the 24th ultimo, with despatches from Gen'l Wool. Gen. Wool's Army numbers about 2,600 men. The Army is in excellent health and pirits. Provisions were abundant and at fair prices, through all the country which the Army travelled to Monclova.

Col. Doniphan took possession of Chihua-hua with 700 men, without impediment, the town having surrendered without firing a gun. Upon the arrival of Major Graham at Monterey, with despatches from Washington terminating the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Major G. to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp, and inform them that each party was at liberty to act as each might see fit .-Not an officer or a soldier was to be seen at Saltillo. Major G. had an interview with the Governor, and informed him that the armistice was at an end, and requested him to despatch the intelligence to the Mexican commander-inchief at San Luis Potosi. The Governor desired Major G. to proceed to San Luis Potosi and deliver the message, but that officer's instructions being peremptory he returned to Monterey. Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. He was to have left on the 17th ult. Gen. Taylor intended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment of Dra-

goons. No resistance anticipated.

Reports were current at Monterey, that Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi, making preparations of defence against an attack from Gen. Taylor. It was reported that he had collected 30,000 men, but this was believed to be an exageration.

COMPTROLIER'S REPORT. ollected principal erary Board. Interest on ditto. Interest on ditto, by Int. Imp. Board, Dividends, Bank Cape Fear, Interest on R. & Gaston Bonds, p'd by the Road,
Ditto on Wilmington R. R. Bonds, Dividends Cape Fear Nav. Co., 2.558 81 Ditto Roanoke Nav. Co., Tavern Tax. Orange county, for Deaf and Dumb,

The Disbursements consist of-P'd to the counties for Com. Schools Expenses of the Board.

Pay of Members of Board. Deaf and Dumb Institution Swamp Lands, Leaving v balance on hand of

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND. The Receipts of this Fund consist of-Baiance in hand, Nov. 1, 1845, Collections of Bonds for Cherokee

Cape Fear Bank Dividends Principal of loans collected.

The Disbursements consist of-Paid Jacob Siler, Agent, Cherokee Michael Francis, per resolution S. Birdsall, Clerk, Members of Board.

The Receipts of this Fund have been-Cape Fear Bank Dividends, Interest p'd by Wilmington R. R. Co., on \$50,000 bonds, held by Net Earnings Ral. & Gaston Co., Public Tax, rec'd from Sheriffs,

Turner & Hughes, sale of Revised Borrowed from B'k State, (less discount,) Tax, Merchants' Bank of Newbern, Individuals, small debts,

For the Judiciary, Repairs and furniture of Governor's House, Postage. Public Printing, Interest on Ral. & Gaston Bonds, Principal of Executive Department.

Treasury State. Comptroller's ditto, Adjutant General, State Librarian. Superintendent of Public Buildings est on State Loan, Public Library, Stationery, for Assembly, &c., Repairs of Capitol,*
Loan paid to Bank State, Insolvent Polls, Sheriffs, for holding Elections and

settling Taxes, Balance due Treas'r by this Fund Nov. 1, 1845,

Ball due Treas'r Nov. 1, 1846, due Liberary Fund,
" Int. Imp. "

Bal. in Mands Treas'r Nov. 1, 1846.

From our Correspondents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24, 1846. DEAR SIR: Perhaps you may have some interest to hear something occasionally about the doings of the Legislature; but very little business of importance has been transacted as

the principal citizens, met Gen'l Wool some delayed or evaded by favorable reports from four miles out of the city, and escorted him to the corporations. His Excellency recommends Tavern and Auction taxes, which have heretoses, thereby diverting from its appropriate chan-nel the money set apart by law for the benev-olent object of disseminating the blessings of education to the poor children of the State. It is now manifest that the Free School money Whig legislation. It is also recommended that a sinking fund be raised and applied in purchasing the Raligh & Gaston Rail Road Bonds. is a subject of much concern.

settle the claims of this country for spoliations committed on the property of American citizens. It could not have escaped the recollec-December 19th, 1836, declared the Rio del Norte to be the South-western boundary, and that the country between the Nueces and the Rio Granda has always have always because of the Rio Granda has always because of the Rio del Rio Granda has always always because of the Rio del Rio Granda has always always because of the Rio del Rio Granda has always always because of the Rio del Rio de Rio Grande has always been represented in the President did wrong in ordering our army 96,712 01 to occupy a position on the left bank of the 266 95 Del Norte, the whole of Gov. Graham's party
756 00 in Congress acted still more unjustifiable in unanimously done on the 31st of December, 1845. The President, therefore, simply discharged an act of imperative duty to his country in directing the military to occupy the section of country "between the Nucces and the Del Norte." Every administration, and all the distinguished men of both political parties, have invaliably avowed the Rio Grande to be the western boundary of Texas, and it has been universally recognized by all the principal

3,495 72 voting to extend our laws over the whole of 95 05 Texas, and by voting for the bill to admit "the Lone Star" into the Union, which was 127,319 63 672 00 statesmen of this country, of England, and of Mexico herself. And still, with a full knowledge of all these well-established and incontrovertible facts, which proves, incontestably that the country lying between the Nueces and the Rio Del Norte, is just as much the soil of Texas as any other part of her territory, Gov. Graham charges that Mr. Polk has usurped and 125 25 subjugated the tract of country lying between the above named rivers, by his own dictatorial, arbitrary, and despotic prerogative; for, 73,944 34 says Mr. Graham, "all questions of War are, in the first instance, to be subjected to the will 74,508 39 of the nation itself." It is quite evident, from the Governor's allegations, that his object is to cast reproach on the President, and he would seem to wish to convey the idea that the Con-2,389 00 gress of the United States had nothing to do press of the United States had nothing to do in the matter of involving the country in the present war with Mexico. But the American people have not yet forgotten that the President did not declare war, but that the representatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the country in the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Baxter, of Henderson, presented a petition from the citizens of Henderson, against the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the people in the exercise of their sentatives of the exercise of their sentatives of the exercise of their sentatives of the exercise of sentatives of the people, in the exercise of their constitutional duties, passed an act, on the 13th of May last, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and by that act authorized the President, as Captain, General, and Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, "to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand;" and the sum of ten millions of dollars were appropriated by the same act for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It appears very strange that Gov. Graham should so far over-837 12 leap the bounds of propriety as to charge the 45,015 00 President with being responsible for the pres-30,000 00 ent war with Mexico, after admitting that our 2,225 00 Congress had duly acknowledged the bounda-2,000 00 ry of Texas, by passing an act for the estab-800 00 lishment of a port of entry west of the Nue-1,000 00 ces, and the appointment of a surveyor to re-200 00 side in that district. The Congress of the 300 00 United States asserted our right to the country by extending our laws over it; the constitu-tion required the President to appoint the offi-cers and to see the laws faithfully executed. The unanimous action of the American Con-The unanisous action of the American Congress upon the question of annexation, and the extension of the laws of the United States to the Del Norte, would seem to be sufficient

TERMS: 82 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 117.

to the existing war with Mexico, than any other American President would have done. Therefore, the warvalified assertion of Me-Therefore, the unqualified ascertion of Mr. Graham, that the President of the United States is alone responsible for the present war, is totally beneath the dighity which ought to characterize the Governor of the Old North

On the 11th of May, 1846, the President, in

ompliance with the requirements of his office, communicated to Congress, then in session, a succinct review of the relations existing between the United States and that perfidious nation of Mexico, and immediately an act was passed, by Congress, "providing for the pros-ecution of the existing war between the Uni-ted States and the Republic of Mexico." The President, therefore, did not declare the war against Mexico, but, on the contrary, used every honorable exertion to prevent a resort to rms. And when, from the repeated injuries and insults heaped on our country by pusil-lanimous Mexico, and her repeated acts of insolence and aggression were too grievous to be borne, the military were directed to take a position on the left bank of the Del Norte, for the sole purpose of acting on the defensive, whenever hostilities should commence. But I have now neither time nor space to even no-tice the gross and palpable absurdities of Gov. Graham's remarks on the war, and his illiberal and ungenerous attack on President Polk. I will, therefore, dismiss the subject of the war for the present.

Several bills have been introduced, mostl of an unimportant character, to erect new Counties, to make real estate assets, &c., the details of which I have not time now to men-

The Wnigs made a proposition to-day to go into the election of Attorney General on tomorrow, but it was laid on the table in the Senate. The remorseless spirit of ostracism cannot be stayed, until the present incumbent, Col. Whitaker, who has discharged his official duties with commendable fidelity to the State, has been proscribed—hurled from a station which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, because he happens to be a Demo-crat. But I cannot now follow out the train of reflections which suggest themselves to my mind, and must conclude this hasty letter. Yours truly, C. H. B.

Legislature of North Carolina.

In last week's Journal we brought up the summary of Legislative proceedings to Saturing is a condensation from the Raleigh papers up to the latest dates received at our office :

Several bills were introduced for the incorporation of military companies in various coun-

A bill to amend an Act of the last se entitled an Act in favor of poor debtors, passed second reading and was, on motion of Mr Halsey, ordered to lie on the table.

The Report of the committee on Proposi tions and Grievances, adverse to the memorial tion of Gov. Graham that Texas, by her act of of sundry citizens of the town of Fayetteville.

The engrossed bill to repeal an Act in relathe Congress and Convention of Texas. If tion to the manner in which Spiritous liquors shall be retailed in the counties of Richmond and New Hanover, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Howard, a message was sent to the House, proposing that the Houses proceed, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday next, to the election of Attorney General. The Resolution in favor of James Page

was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Francis, in favor of Samuel J. Finch, was re-Mr Graves moved to amend the resolution

by striding out the words: "and the usual pay for mileage for his attendance on the Senate," which was also rejected. Mr Hogan called for the yeas and nays

which were as follows: Yeas 13; Nays 32. The resolution then passed third reading and was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then took up the bill to incor-

porate the Camden and Charlotte Railroad Company, and discussed the amendment to make the private property of stockholders lia-ule for the debts of the Company. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned. House or Commons.—The business in the

House to-day, was principally of a private na-Messrs. Flemming, Gambill, George and Harrison, were appointed the committee on

enrolled bills, for the present week.

Messrs. Walser, Britton, Reid, Long and Holden, were appointed on behalf of the House, the joint select committee on Public Buildings. Mr Gwynn, a bill for the relief of Securities which passed first reading and was reterred to

Rutherford.

Here a long discussion sprung up on the

subject of erecting new counties in general, and the county of Lafayette in particular, in which Messrs W F Jones, Smith, of Orange, Baxter, and Flemming, of Yancey, participa

Mr Britton, of Bertie, introduced a Bill to incorporate the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on Private Bills. Mr McKesson introduced a Resolution, providing that the appointment of Colonel Com-mandant, Lieutenant Colonel, and all other Field Officers, belonging to the Regiment of North Barolina Volunteers, about to be raised, shall be appointed by the Commissioned Officers of the respective Companies composing said Regiment; which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on Military

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses go into an election for Attorney General on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock; which was agreed to, and

the House adjourned.

Senate, Theology, Dec. 1st.—John Walker,
Esq., Senator elect from the 50th Senatorial
District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg and Union, appeared, produced his
credentials, was qualified and took his seat. A message was received from the House, proposing to haise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of comparing the votes ast for Governor at the last August Election, &c., which was agreed to.

An account of Furniture for the Governor's

and he is hereby authorized correspond with the Bank of Bank of Cupe Fear, and a they will, at the Principal I Branches and Offices of Dep act as Agents for the State to the amount of Taxes, payable yearly, (a to the check of the Public Treasurer) each of said Shariff. each of said Sheriffs or Coroners, into lic Treasury, and that said Banks. Bra or Offices of Deposite, will report to the urer or Comptroller, as the case may be default in either of said Officers, under law now in force, or that may be reaft law now in force, or that may enacted, for the collection of the Re-

Mr. Speight introduced a Bill to restrepauper Free Negroes from removing from a county to another which passed first rending and was referred to the committee on Prositions and Grievances.

Mr. Carter introduced a Bill to au

Mr. Carter introduced a Bill to authorize the laying off and establishing a Tumpike Road from Matamuskeet Lake, in Hyde county, and at the Head of Carter's and Spencer's Canal, to Columbia, in Tyrrell county; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses proceed to-morrow, at halfpast 11 o'clock, A. M., to the election of Comptroller, and at half-past 12 o'clock of the Comptroller, and at half-past 12 o'clock of the same day, to the election of Public Treasurer

and announcing to that House that William F Collins is in nomination for the former, and Charles L. Hinton for the latter appointment.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Francis, then proceeded to the re-consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, making the private property of the Stockholders liable for its debts. After a very lengthy discussion by Messrs. Francis, Patterson, Cameron, Thompson, Gilmer and Ashe, the yeas and neys were called for, and the amendment rejected—Yeas

19; Nays 29. Mr. Ehringhaus moved an amendment to the Bill, which was adopted, and the Bill, as amended, passed second reading. The Senate then adjourned.

House of Commons .- Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a memorial from the Wil-mington Rail Road Company, praying an ex-tension of credit on the debt due the Literary Fund, which was read and referred to the

Committee on Finance.

Mr. Foy, of Jones, presented a memorial from certain citizens of the county of Jones, praying the enactment of a law providing for the payment of Jurors in said county, which was referred to the committee on Propor

and Grievances.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, secented a Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported to the House the petition of John Cameron and other persons, of the county of Cumberland. in relation to the emancipation of certain slaves, heretofore referred to them, and prayed that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurration of the subject. The report was concurred in and the committee discharged. Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Mili-

tary Affairs, with an amendment, the Bill to incorporate a corps of Cavalry in the county of Sampson; when the amendment was concurred in, and the Bill passed second reading. Mr. Person, of Moore, introduced a bill to repeal an act passed at the session of 1844, entitled an Act more effectually to prevent im-prisonment of honest debtors; which passed

first reading.

Mr Flemming, of Yancy, called up for consideration the bill, heretofore on his motion laid on the table, to change the location of the Court House of the county of Lincoln, and for other purposes. The question being on its second reading,
Mr Austin, of Warren, moved that the bill

be postponed until the first day of March next.
The question thereon was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 60, Nays 49.
Mr Hicks, of Macon, introduced a bill to pay the Field Officers of the Militia for the time occupied in reviewing, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Milita are Affairs.

Military Affairs. Military Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

Senate, December 2d.—Mr Albright, repored to the Senate a bill to lay off & establish a new county by the name of Gaston, with sundry amendments thereto. Ordered to lie on the table. The Bill for the regulation of retailing Spiritans.

The Bill for the regulation of retailing Spir itons Liquors in the counties of Richmond and New Hanover was read the third time and ordered to be supported. ordered to be enrolled. A motion to postpone the Election of Attor-ney General till Tuesday next was negatived

ney General till Tuesday next was negatived —yeas 22 nays 25.

The Bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western port of the State, passed second reading.

The Senate then proceeded to execute the Joint order of the two Houses, by going into an election for Attorney General. Mr. Whitaker received 24 votes, Mr. Moore 10, Ma. Stanly 9, Mr. Keer 2. Mr. Waddell 1, Mr. Elliott 1, Mr. Miller 1, and Mr. Gilmer 1, No. liott 1, Mr. Miller 1, and Mr. Gilmer 1. No gentleman having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, there was no elec-

House of Commons.—Several Bills of a private nature were introduced and disposed of, Mr. Washington of Craven, a Bill antorizing the Governor to establish a Depot of Arms at Newbern; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Military Al-

fairs.

Mr Williamson reported, without smendment the bill to incorporate Thadeous Lodge; No. of the independent Order of Odd Fellows, leated in the Town of Clinton, in Sampse County; which passed second reading.

A message was received from the Samul stating that Spier Whitaker, Edw'd Stanty as B. F. Moore, were in nomination for the off Attorney General.

B. F. Moore, were in nomination for the office of Attorney General.

The hour having arrived for the execution of the joint order, messages were exchanged and the House proceeded to vote for Comptroller of State. There being no opposition; William F. Collins was declared duly elected.

The Bill to establish a new county by the name of Gaston, and to annex a part of the county of Lincoln was called up by Mr J. H. White, and considered.

Mr Wilson, of Lincoln; moved an amend-

Mr Wilson, of Lincoln; moved an where invasion was threatened by a foreign power. But notwithstanding all this,
Governor Graham says: "In this posture
of affairs, without consultation with Congress, though in session, by authority of the
Executive, as Military Commander merely,
our army was made to take possession of the

orning at 10 o'clock "Two lines are wanted, the Devil cries,"

Nov'r 13, 1846

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high. stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of \$200 for evidence sufficient to convict any

Cheaper than Ever.

CANDIES—FRUITS—NUTS—AND PRE-SERVES.—Steam Candies of all kinds, Rai-Boots & shoks. THE subscriber respectfully re-Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, and Filberts, Canton Ginger, and a fine article of Pickles, at turns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and

and for sale accordingly, in part as follows: Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid of Calicoes, der, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handker-chiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's. LOTHING .- Jackets, Pantaloons,

coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, and Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, knit the like at STANTON & CO's. sems cents, made payable in December, 1845, Messrs. J. & A. Lamb, and payable to Edw'd

OF THE STATES OF

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of Corn, Potatoes, Rice, &c., common to South Carolina. The uncleared land excepting that portion which is Swamp, consists of about 1000 Acres of Pine Land, we I adapted to the making variety of other literary and interesting matter: variety of other literary and interesting matter

Acres of Pine Land, some 15 miles below, con- the whole illustrated with each one occupying an entire page of the work. We expect to circulate many thousands of this elegant Periodical in the above States and else where. The Plates are all executed expressly for either on the premises, or easily reached by letter directed to Little River Post Office, All Saint's Parner; and any one of them is worth the price of

The price of the PICTORIAL DESCRIP-

There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes forwarded, and should be addressed (pest-paid) ROBERT SEARS, more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. 128 Nassau street, New-York. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining

> Every purchaser should tear in mind that the first impressions of Engravings are always the

ty throughout the Union, to procure subscribers to "Scars' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine," and to sell Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a-year. A cash capital of at least \$25 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either person-

Publisher, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. * .* NEWSPAPERS throughout North and South Carolina, who may choose to copy the above ad-CORDAGE AND PACKING.—Manilla and Vertisement a few times, shall receive a copy of the mp Rope, Ratling and spun Yarn; 1000 lbs. Russia Packing. R H STANTON & CO. vertisement a few times, shall receive a copy of direct. The postage on the "Revolution" will be 25 cents to any part of the United States. Please

THE south Store in Henry Nutt's are proof building. Also, one Store Room, (fire proof,) 20 by 30 feet. Apply to Dec. 4, 1846. [12-tf] JAS. M. BABER. cess streets, and opposite the Journal Printing Office, and that he is now ready to execute work

JOHN A. PARKER, since the fire, has temporarily taken the Shop next North of the Methodist Protestant Church, where he will be happy to continue serving his customers and friends. His stock will soon be replenished, and Leaving a balance on hand of

In the meantime, those indebted will appreciate his motives for dropping a hint relative to his necessities at the present mo

10 Boxes do. do.; 12 do. Sperm and Tallow Candles;

HALL & ARMSTRONG. [D12]

Dec. 4th, 1846 .- [12-ts BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Bro-

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or country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—in all their variety, by. R H STANTON & CO.

To Market Street.

December 4th, 1846

To Market Street.

A POCKET MAP

To Exas, Oregon, and California.

FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition; may be obtained at the

The Governor sent in his message on Tues day, the 17th inst., which you, have, ere this, perused. It is a long document, and touches upon various subjects, but is principally devoted to the immediate concerns of the State. Her financial condition is such, arising from her un-fortunate connexion with the Rail Roads, that her pressing liabilities cannot be any longer that all the debts owing to the Literary Board be collected as soon as possible and applied towards alleviating the present embarrassed situation of the Public Treasury, and that the fore constituted a part of the School fund, shall likewise be hereafter used for similar purpowill inevitably be absorbed in meeting the debts brought on the State by improvident

But where the means are to come from to liquidate the State's responsibility for this Road, That part of the message of Mr. Graham which relates to the war, is not in the spirit which should characterize the Governor of North Carolina; it is too much in the character of that arch Federalist and enemy of his country, "the God-like Daniel," as he was styled by the Whigs, and who voted in July, 1813, against the bill to raise money to carry on the war with Great Britain, and who, in December, 1818, voted against the bill to pay the expenses of the war, and to re-build the Capitol, which the British destroyed. It is to be regretted that the Governor of North Carolina, State which was first in the ranks of her sisters to shake off the yoke of British tyranny and oppression, by being foremost in freedom's cause, in uplifting the banner of American Independence, on the 20th of May, 1775, should have taken the course he has. But I am digressing from the subject before me, as it is my present purpose to merely remark that day night, the 28th November. The followthe long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by Mexico on the persons and property of the United States, should The undersigned naving taken the well known BAR ROOM, No. 17, Girard Row quires that we should adhere to the old maxim, formerly kept by Dr. John Davis, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public gene
The Receipts of the Literary Fund consist of Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1845, \$112,213 43 any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the best copies, cannot have used agging the content of the Chief Executive of at least have restrained the Chief Executive of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of at least have restrained the Chief Executive of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the content of the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of any State in the Union from employing such harsh and ungenerous terms as Gov. Graham bas used agging the literary Fund consist of the Literary Fund 893 72 has used against the administration of Mr. first reading. It is well known that in October, 1845, 12,291 71 the Mexican Minister informed the U. S. Con-8,317 99 sul in Mexico that his (the Mexican) government would receive an Envoy Extraordinary 31,932 00 and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to adjust the boundary question and

75 00

whole territory in que is utterly gratuitous

to justify the President, and even authorize and require him, in the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him by the people of the United States, to order our army to any point,

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senats
and of the House of Representives:
In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation re has been no period in our past hisis receiving an ample reward, while education. science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of To this end I recommend that an act be passcience, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the our country in her career of greatness, not on- sed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the condition of our people, is without example to come to an amicable adjustment of the mat-

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded every day our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico." aids fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incenctives to patrictism.

any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, has been our scrupulous adherence to the dicthat, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no ust cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States .-On the contrary, all honorable means were reof aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities; and thus by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance Shortly after these proceeding, a special the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against the whole civilized world for the justice of

induced voluntarily to depart.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed to review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress the more necessary because of the misappreed as to its origin and true character. has been represented as unjust and unnecesupon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and athere to the cause. and thus give them " aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our

The wrongs which we have suffered from dependent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that it these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost neessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friend-

ly relations with a sister republic. Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done.-Rulers superceded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens; but these were

answered by the perpetration of new outraes. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or eva led. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexi-

co, and of wanton insults to our national flag The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disre-It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained

by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilize I nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the 5th of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens, the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time, were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven definitely postponing the reparation which we years after the conclusion of that treaty our demanded, and which was so justly due. This rievances had become so intolerable that, in negotiation, after more than a year's delay, ree opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and the government of the Mexican republic."declared that " The length of time since some The joint board of commissioners created by of the injuries have been committed, the re- this convention to examine and decide upo peated and unavailing applications for redress, these claims was not organized until the month the wanton character of some of the outrages of August, 1840, and under the terms of the upon the property and persons of our citizens.
upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary in preliminary discussions on frivolous and di-Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes latory points raised by the Mexican commission all nations immediate war. In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended the example of the latery points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of Dekindness and forbearance, however, he recommended the example of the latery points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of Dekindness and forbearance, however, he recommended the example of the latery points raised by the Mexican commission. mended reprisals as a milder mo e of redress. ination of the claims of our citizens upon Mex

remedy "by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportutory, when all the elements of national pros-perty have been so fully developed. Since dress into our own hands. To avoid all misyour last session no afflicting dispensation has conception on the part of Mexico, as well as ty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine visited our country; general good health has to protect our own national character from reprevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of proach, this opportunity should be given with pending before the ump're when the commisthe husbandman; and labor in all its branches the avowed design and full preparation to take sion expired, additional claims which had been immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obly in the vast extension of our territorial lim- naval force of the United States, by the Execand the rapid increase of our population, utive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the but in resources and wealth, and in the happy event of a refusal by the Mexican government ters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of Committees of both houses of Congress, to

which this message of this President was re-Our devout and sincere acknowledgements ferred, fully sustained his views of the charare due to the gracious Giver of all good, for acter of the wrongs which we had suffered the numberless blessings which our beloved from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before auhering to this wise policy, a prelimnary and mencement of the next session, in a clear and ness towards a sister republic, which Mexico paramount duty obviously consists in the distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt has so long abused, the United States promptprotection of our notional interests from en- but that such measures will be immediately ly complied with her request. A second conroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor alopted as may be necessary to vindicate the from reproach. These must be maintained at honor of the country, and insure ample rep- the two governments on the thirtieth of Januaration to our injured citizens."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the "this new arrangement is entered into for the House of Representatives made a similar re- accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the collision and conflict with foreign Powers commendation. In their report, they say that may sometimes become unavoidable. Such they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our tates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, own hands, and believe that we should be of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the justified in the opinion of other nations for ta- thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of from all allegiance to the Central Government king such a step. But they are willing to the said awards, and the interest accruing try the experiment of another demand, made thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five in the most solemn form, upon the justice of than thirty years. From a policy so sacred the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time; the Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with sorted to to avert it. After years of endurance Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unrestipulations, and of every principle of justice dressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this

messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twenti- circumstances connected with them, have been Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to The reply of the Mexican government bears to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexdate on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government " not to de- the claimants whose cases were not decided lay the moment of that final and equitable adiustment which is to terminate the existing of April the eleventh, 1839, it was expressly difficulties between the two governments: since its commencement. This is rendered that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equit- new convention shall be entered into for the sary, and as one of aggression on our part ernment would adopt, as the only guides for cided by the late commission, which met in its conduct, the plainest principles of public the city of Washington, and of all claims of national law, and the religious faith of trea- the United States." ties;" and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurance was further given, that the de cision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican minister at Washington. These solemn assurances, in answer to our

demand for redress, were disregarded. By

making them, however. Mexico obtained furnual message to Congress of the fifth of De cember, 1837, states, that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate. simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand. made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;" and that "for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered and that but four cases of both descriptions. out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government." President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Exeutive, communicated this opinion to Congress. n the message referred to, in which he said On a careful and deliberate examination of he contents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom t belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode. and the measure of redress." Had the United sures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existng war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the ef-

fect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more em parrassing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the roperty and persons of its citizens, as had at hat time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people .-But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguo a to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these consid erations, it is presumed, induced Congress to

Instead of taking redress into our own hands new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the eal purpose, as the event has proved, of inpril, 1839, " for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million twendollars and sixty-eight cents. There were examined and awarded by the American comdred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirtyseven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final ad-

The sum of two-million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and demand for redress should be made before authat the relations of the United States with
all other nations, with a single exception, are
of the most amicable character. Sincerely attachel to the policy of peace, early adopted
and steadily pursued by this government, I
hove anxiously desired to cultivate and chersingle Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In admering to this wise policy, a prelimnary and
mentange for mexican general and thirty-nine dollars and there, thorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to induce them to leave their
sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to induce them to leave their
own country and become Mexican gover Mexican gover Mexican gover on the foreign Relations of the Senate, in their retown country and become Mexican gover Mexican gover on Mexican vention was accordingly concluded between ary, 1843, which upon its face declares that

> this convention, all the interest due on the aclaimants under the convention of the eleventh years, in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar ico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for by the joint commission under the convention stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the thirtieth of January, 1843, that "a public of Mexico, which were not finally dethe government and citizens of Mexico against

In conformity with this stipulation, a third city of Mexico on the twentieth of November. 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two a mendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the lays were interposed which have so long mark-United States. It has not vet even Idecided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pres sed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time th faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the conven-

tion of January, 1843. Such is the history of the wrongs which ico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, tha while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico, under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property, and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothsince have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long sufferobligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affin ence to bankruptcy. The proud name of Ame rican citizen, which ought to protect all who world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading

of our citizens. Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico-causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and vet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt thos measures of redress which, under such circum

our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood

ent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which maintain her separate existence as an indepenthis may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

That discussion is a such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal Powers of Europe. These Powers had entered into treates ndent of Mexico. That

of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated withstar Mexico, by the revolution which separated

mother country composed of a sumber of sover-confederated togother to federal lar to our own. Each of these St lar to our own. Each of these States had its own Executive, legislature, and judiciary, and, for all except Federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that the less an independent power because Sof the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virstill claimed her as a colony. If Spain pendent of the general government, and that ginia under our constitution. Texas and Con-huila united and formed one of these Mexican Mexico was one of her colonies, in rebellion States. The State constitution which they amissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging of the state constitution which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free to the United States, but to the United States, and of every other power and dominion which the great was against ner, this would not have made her so, dopted, and which was approved by the Mexican Constitution which they against ner, this would not have made her so, dopted, and which was approved by the Mexican Constitution whi principle of human liberty, that "the sover-eignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal grvernment to settle in Texas. Advantageous ry revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, waded the territory of Mexico. A simple state-which entirely subverted the federal and state ment of facts, known to exist, will conclusive

By a sweeping decree of a Congress sub vient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The peoments of the Central Government. The peoments of the Central Government. warls which had been made in favor of the ple of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved of Mexico from the moment that government had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1846, issued a formal declaration that their "political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and IN-DEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which propalso adopted for their government a liberal reernment. On the twenty-first of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, and history does not record a more brilliant achieve-

acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, "the full entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas." It is true he was then a pris oner of war, but it is equally true that he had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a despatch to our of July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence Mexico." as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practicably free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself find Mr. de Bocanegra," (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico) " complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States. bels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from of State affirms that "since 1837 the U. States eignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade & ing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on war with Mexico cannot, on that account, be over the territory and inhabitants west of the regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks dence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged-it was acknowlprotest of Mexico; and most of the acts, of any importance, of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being 'an integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic? but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in sub-States, having been the first to acknowledge blamed for setting an example for the recognithe constitution public treaties, and the laws law ndent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas had been an ment, defying the power of Mexico to overthre w or reconquer her, for more than ten years such evidence to the world of her ability to such evidence to the world of her ability to A surveyor was accordingly no

independence, with this that, before the annexal prescribed a condition, which she had no powthis could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain state-

constitutions, and placed a military dictator at ly refute such an assumption. Texas, as cethe head of the government. has been always claimed as extending west to present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Mesers. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, among the r things, with the adjustment of the boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the twenty-eighth January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, " are the river Perdido on the east, & the river Bravo on the west;" and they add, that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the U. States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described." Down to the conclusion of the Florida trea-

ty, in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded to Spain, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this erly belong to independent nations." They extent. In the month of June, 1818, during Mr. Monroe's administration, information havpublican constitution. About the same time, ing been received that a number of foreign ad-Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, inventurers had landed at Galveston, with the avaded Texas with a numerous army for the vowed purpose of forming a settlement in that purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing vicinity, a special messenger was despatched bedience to his arbitrary and despotic gov-by the government of the United States, with a military force should be sent by the United ternment. On the twenty-first of April, 1836, instructions from the Secretary of State to States into her territory for the purpose of prohe was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memonths richted by the memonths richted rable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering U. States." He was instructed, should they have refused to afford the aid which they dethe numbers engaged on the respective sides, be found in the country north of that river, to the President has seen possession thus taken, without authority from the United States, of a compliance with the overture made to them which had already been exhausted, and proving a-Santa Anna himself was among the the President has seen possession thus taken, place within their territorial limits, and upon which no lawful settlement can be made with out their sanction." He was instructed to call hority they profess to act," and to give them due warning "that the place is within the U. States, who will suffer no permanent settlement to be made there, under any authority other than their own." As late as the eight of July, 1842, the Secretary of State of the U S., in a note addressed to our minister in Mexico, maintains that, by the Florida treaty of war department, issued on the thirteenth of Jan-1819, the territory as far west as the Rio Grande was confirmed to Spain In that note he states that, "by the treaty of the twentyand Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line be received, and also the despatch of our conof boundary between the two Powers. Up to sul residing in the city of Mexico—the forthat period, no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications and such grants, or permissions of settlement. were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States propo

sing to emigrate to Texas in numerous fami-The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819 embraced all the was prosecuting should prove successful, as country now claimed by the state of Texas beher western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna, in May, 1836, he recogni sed it as such. By the constitution which that territory, it cannot but be surprising to Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorial and representative districts were organized extending west of the Neuces. The Congress of Texas, on the nineteenth of December, 1836, ed the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source to be their boundary, and by the said act they extended their "civil and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary abroad." In the same despatch the Secretary During a period of more than nine years which intervened between the adoption of he Neuces. She organized and defined the limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande .-She established courts of justice and extended tablished a custom house, and collected duties, senator and representative residing in it were with proper firmness and dignity. The elected to the Cor served as such before the act of annexation which, by the act of our Gongress of the 29th the States of our Union. That the Congress land, France, and Belgium, unless the United of the U. S. understood the state of Texas which they admitted into the Union to extend beyond the Neuces is apparent from the fact, that on the 31st of December, 1845, only two oblige the President to regard Texas as an in- State of Texas," by which they created a port the Neuces, and being the same point at which my, either the Texas custom-house, under the laws of the current that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should

Subsequently, Congress passed an act "estab-

and defend this territory and its inha s Christi, as well as the re-

But the control of the war which the has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nucces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in and her avowed purpose in commencing a war has remained to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister, to bear their request to government, this government, however, has remained no the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the approximation of the Congress of the Congress of the republic authorized the approximation of the Congress of th her avowed purpose in commencing a war with the United States was to reconquer Texas, and to restore Mexican authority it due not annex herself to any other Power; but over the whole territory-not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabi proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precau-

dary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of December last I informed Congress that, upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to conecntrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mextco. In that message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and of Texas to the U.S. had been passed by our came so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army "to take a position between the Nueces of state, bearing date on the 6th of March. and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to 1845, protesting against it as "an act of agrepel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces." It was deemed proper to issue this order, because, soon after the President of Texas, in April, 1845, had issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms province of Texas, an integral portion of the of annexation proposed by the United States, the government of Mexico made serious threats

of invading the Texan territory. These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the people of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed such a formidable character, as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that of Mexico, that this step was taken by the a military force should be sent by the United

Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to

Every honorable effort has been used by me to by the joint resolution of our Congress. Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Chrisi was the position selected by General Taylor. He encamped at that place in August

1845, and the army remained in that position until the eleventh of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the twenty-eighth of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the the despatch of our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico, advising that he should not mer bearing date on the seventeenth, and the latter on the eighteenth of December, 1845 copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the eleventh of May last -were received at the Department of State. These communication rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the Government of General Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from General Paredes, in case the revolutionary movement which he was highly probable. The partisans of Parerepublic of Texas always claimed this river as to, states, breathed the fiercest hostility against her provinces, must have been abandoned. the United States, denounced the proposed nepotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the cumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of General Taylor to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near

the Rio Grande. The apprehension of a contemplated Mexican invation have been since fully justified by into hostilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of Affairs to our minister, bearing date on the twelfth of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government, and his minister after referring to the resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in March, 1845, proceeds to be speedily removed. In the confident hope and also post offices and post roads, in it .- | with greater exactness, so notable an act of Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it dress for the wrongs and injuries we had so ess of the republic, and preme Government beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act asl a casus belli; and, as a consequence of this devention of Texas, which gave their assent to claration, negotiation was, by its very nature,

the Mexican government." ister of war, issued orders to the Mexican general in command on the Texan frontier to ico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the eighteenth of April, 1846, General Paredes address etter to the commander on that frontier, in of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of I suppose was at the head of that valiant arinated, and been ever was made by the commanding general under order to ward off the danger of the revolution since in the performance of his duties. All positive orders to abstain from all aggressive these acts of the republic of Texas, and of our congress, preceded the orders for the advance to regard the relations between the two countries. of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande.
Subsequently, Congress passed an act "estabwar, or commit acts of hostility a state of war; and these orders he withfully the Neuces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the Hease of Representatives. The Senators from that State were-chosen by a legislature

that the laws to her on a miss

quire Texas by conquest On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a ing the war between them, & considering or of our country, & our fair fam the setions of the earth that we should ine. In view of the fexico to this effect, I measure of precaurour army to occupy was impossible, refused to accede to the overures made by Texas. On the twelfth of April, 1844, and after

more than seven years had elapsed since Tex-as had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was reject. ed by the Senate. Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnties which characterized the deliberations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the pro-posed terms of annexation; and thus consumated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than

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Congress, the Mexican minister at ton addressed a note to the Secretary gression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;" and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the U.S. had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her

gain what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the secretary of state expressed the regret of this government that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the smicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events which have since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet. waiving all ceremony, I embraced the earliest favorable opportunity "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments." In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the indepentrue, which she had no right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of

The consul of the United states at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the secretary of state on the fifteenth of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican govern Mexican government, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval forces was promptly withdrawn from Vera

A minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Everything bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjust-ment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress, in December last, be received by the Mexican government, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries would I informed Congress that I forbore at that time long borne, as it would have been proper to ernment, though solemnly pledged to do so upon the arrival of our minister in Mexico, refureached Vera Cras, on the thirtieth of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs time President of the republic, was tottering had manifested his determ the government of Herrera, by a military rev he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the arm? that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treat pacific adjustment of existing d

that both our national honor and the protec- is morally certain that any pacific adjustment tion due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the United States to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the thirtieth of December, 1845, General Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded up the government to tween the United States and that republic, General Paredes without a struggle. Thus a and granted the means necessary for its vigo-General Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjust ment with the new government was unpromthe United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which be had been commissioned. These in structions he executed by his note of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that minister in his answer of the twelfth of the same month. No alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports and return to the United States. Thus was the extraordinary spectacle pre-

sented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them. Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or o preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the U. States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, the reconquest of Texas, was hope-Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, e had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress -not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations. Under all these circumstances, it was be

lieved that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference, if attempted, must have been reisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better. This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the thirteenth of May last, recognised the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Paredes, and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexi-

Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would in all probability, have prevented him from ry of State. effecting a landing some where on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of

Information to this effect had been received from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to fa-

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should be attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and with that view. no reason was perceived why we should take rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not but anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military revolution, by which he had obtained power. open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledgration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and elecumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, ou the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the exstence of the war had been recognised by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the

would have been hopeless

Upon the comme Mexico against the United States, the indig nant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly fesponded to the expectaions of the country, and, by the act of thirteenth of May last, recognised the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, berous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to proserute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been ac-

The various columns of the army have perormed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindi-cating and defending their country's rights

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard-fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapfd movements the province of New Mexico with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squad ron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Califor nias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected ov herself, we have taken possession of many f her principal ports, driven back and pur sued her invading army, and acquired militay possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamanipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more han a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and comnence our movements. By the blockade, the mport and export trade of the enemy has een cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers .-The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home or the perils and privations of the camp. And hough such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love heir institutions, and are ever ready to defend nd protect them.

Whilst the war was in a course of vigorous nd successful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victories of our arms on the eighth and ninth of May last, the national honor could not be compromitted by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the twenty-seventh of July last, o terminate hostilities by a peace just and especially by those who were opposed to fo-honorable to both countries. On the thirtyreign interference and to the monarchial form first of August following, the Mexican gov of government. Santa Anna was then in ex- ernment declined to accept this friendly overle in Havana, having been expelled from ture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexpower and banished from his country by a lican Congress, to be assembled in the early evolution which occurred in December, 1844; part of the present month. I communicate to out it was known that he had still a conside- you, herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secable party in his favor in Mexico. It was retary of State proposing to re-open negotiations, of the answer of the Mexic in government, and of the reply thereto of the Secreta-

> The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace.—
> It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been eterred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two

> The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territo y is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there s either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil gove part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his right and duty of the conqueror to secure rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was benance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants Me was the sworn enemy of the United States, to the temporary governments which have with which he had involved his country in the thus, from the necessity of the case and acexisting war. Santa Anna had been expelled cording to the laws of war, been established from power by the army, was known to be in It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adeed against foreign intervention and the resto- quate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses ty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for rea sons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should be appropriated, and placed in the pow-attempt to return.

er his return may not yet prove to be favoraana from France, and it was intended to be apble to a pacific adjustment of the existing plied as a part of the consideration which might difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the same sum to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotia
Sabine. Had Paredes regained in power, it

s of Congress. Indeed, in different forms, a bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars passed to be regretted that it did not become a law. he measure at that time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration and suggest the importance of early action up on it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury: should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures.

lmmediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my at-tention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special at-tention of the Spanish government to the fourteenth article of our treaty with that Power of the twentieth of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other, "shall be punished as pirates."

It affords me pleasure to inform you that have received assurances from the Spanish gorernment that this article of the treaty shall b faithfully observed on its part Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States.— From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican government has sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican governm There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted As the preliminaries required by the practice

of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct, appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of tustice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and who commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from

ne pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to

defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty. I recommend that Congress should imme diately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who. shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from 'hese privateers. Our naour commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigulance will be exerted by our blockading squadvy will be constantly on the alert to protect ron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, nothwithstanding, certain that such prvateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of he condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirteenth of lune last were of the value of one hundred and twenty one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety se ven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and fortysix thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars, leaving the amount ratained in the country for domestic cousumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The value of the exports for the same

period was one hundred and thirteen million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollarst of which one handred and two million one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars consisted of demestic proluctione, and eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenvt-three dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were twenty-nine millions four hundred there was derived from customs twenty-six eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety two thousand one hundred & twenty-six collars & seventy-one cents.
The expenditures for the same period were wenty-eight million thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars & twenty cents. and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-

nine dollars and eight cents. The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present nonth was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred & ninety four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighnine dollars and sixty-two cents was ontete ding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six mil lion four hundred and sixtyseven thousand six hundred and ninety four dollars and ninety

eight cents. In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen wheth-

estimated, also, that, sh duate and reduce the price of such of the pur-lic lands as have been long in the market, the are annually exported to foreign country additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come. between half a million and a million of dollars; and the foan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not prohably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars; leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to over the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the thirtieth of June, 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.
In order that timely notice may be given

or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of make it be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan hould be contracted for a period of twenty and pay it off, at an earlier period, at its mar- has relaxed hers. She ket value, out of any surplus which may at laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate any time be in the treasury applicable to that revenue rates. After ages of experience, the purpose. After the establishment of peace statesmen of that country have been constrained with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may he extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the roposed loan may be contracted, in preferference to a shorter period, is suggested, be-cause all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of Inly last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the months of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public deht could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our insti-Among our just causes of complainst a

gainst Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part, are the extraordinary expenditures in which we have been involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should e held responsible for these expenditures. Economy in the public expenditures is a all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people This duty becomes more imperative in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbanded, and no appro cessary for its vigorous prosecution and due administration of the government. Objects of appropriation which in peace may be observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the treat taining the just and liberal policy of the existing extend the juisdiction and laws of the United

support of government should be withheld. but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially effecting the public interests; and these it is recommended should not be granted. The act passed at your last session " redu

cing the duties on imports " not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practi cal effect upon the revenue, and the business doubted, however, that the just policy which in the country. The United states can, from their public lands in the neighborhood of their settleit adonts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Altho' it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that i will exceed that produced by the act of 1842 which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates o duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus dimminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were impossed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favor classes, a the expense of a large majority of their fellowcitizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechannical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the valand ninety-nine thousand two hundred and ue of the articles upon which they were imforty-seven dollars and six cents; of which posed; but widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, millions seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, from sales of public lands two inilion six hundred and ninety five thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-ble effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shail their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor

of the many engaged in other pursuits than manufactures. A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imfar as practicable, equalizes the public dens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who, under the unequal and injust system which has been repsaled, have eretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty Imposed, within the revenue principle, have been reagainst foreign competition which they still-enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits persess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. The evenue duties, including freights and charges, which the

ments in manufactores, will know upon these rates, because the adva the manufacturers still enjoy re-ly from the collection of revenue port of government. High p from their unjust operation upon constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all in vestments in manufacture uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remonerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to roinously affect his in-

by the existing law, the system will probabl

strictive policy by the United States, Great Brityears, with authority to purchase the stock ian, from whose example we derived the system, by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abando system the effect of which was to build up nse fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was by the British protective policy.

The evi's of the system in Great British

length rendered intolerable, and it has been the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so ong enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust sys-tem here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, how-

peal. It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principle foreign customer, and of the evils of a s ifest in that country by long and painful experi-ence, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberel commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must contin derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to aban us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell. By simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United states, new and important markets have already been oper for our agricultural and other products; com and navigation have received a new impulse; bor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, this been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit her markets for our immense surplus of breadstuff; and it is confi lently believed that other Powers of deemed useful or proper, but which are not Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be Congress, be deemed advisable, having due

sury, and be applied to objects of pressing & law than any other class of our citizens. They urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a constitute a large majority of our population; and corresponding amount of public debt may be it is well known that when they prosper, all other avoided.

It is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of godinary and necessary appropriations for the support of government should be withheld, protective policy have been made, by the burdens additional number of Indian agencies will be reof taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others. When a toreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now

Our farmers are more deeply interested in main

of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for whole world.

a nat the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the law. demand for breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of his increased demand, and of increased prices, es of the public service connected with that de consists in the removal of artificial restrictions partment. The operations of the army have been heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the sideration the measures proposed by the Secretary more liberal policy which has been adopted, will of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, field, and for raising an additional force to serve cannot be doubted. That our commercial and asvigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by ding ratio with the increase of our trade is equally ceive the incidental protection afforded them by

no reason to change the opinion then expressed.

In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by ing it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and un wise. should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it

may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose reve-

nue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constrtute no part of the permanent policy of the country The act of the sixth of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbutse ment of the public revenue." has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approved their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safekeeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the tary of the treasury, to which the attention of con-gress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when including freights and charges, which the the country is engaged in a war, when the expen-importer must pay before he can come in com-ditures are greatly increased; when loans are to be rous an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially the home manufacturer in our effected, and the disbursements are to be made at

population, and because they have no power to evy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the

cipal have been realized by some of the States wning the lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demon-strated also by the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale their lands, were, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased. which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons oflimited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upor which they have settled with their families

That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to with hold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fix ing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the con-trary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and mederate rates, of freeholds of their own,

instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers or persons pur-

chasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the eleventh of July last, "the reserved lead consin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. The act is confined, in, its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lande."

policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open lions be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such terms and conditions as from their supposed value may, in the judgment of

It will be important, during your present session, to establish a territorial government and to States over the Territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountain should be exadditional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The shment of custom houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the pubreceiving, increased prices for their products. lic convenience will suggest, require legislative. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices, authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, surveyor general's office in that Territory, and to lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they make the necessary provision for surveying the produce. The home market alone is inadequate public lands, and bringing them into market. As to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus our citizens who now reside in that distant reof food and other articles which they are capable gion have been subjected to many hardships, pri-of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for vations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by of the country, to be developed. It is not the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed their improvements have enhanced the value of the immense surplus, supp'y not only the home dements, it is recommended that liberal grants be mand, but the deficiencies of food required by the made to them of such portions of those lends as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights

The report of the Secretary of War contains de tailed information relative to the several branch-I recommend to your early and favorable con

Embarragemet is likely to arise for want of legal revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended, and I have seen not be placed on the same footing, as to compensations.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes co tinue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokees for many years past have been healed. Since my last annual message important treatie have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian title to large tracts of valuable land, within the limits of the States and Territo ries has been extinguished, and arrangements made for removing them to the country west the Mississippi. Between three and four thou-sand, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations

In our intercourse with the several tribes par ticular attention has been given to the important subject of education. The number of schools es tablished among them has been increased, and ad-ditional means provided, not only for teaching I refer you to the report of the Becretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the part year. It is gratifying to parceive, that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to em-

ploy an unusual number of our armed her coasts, the protection due to our reher coasts, the protection due to our cou other quarters of the world bas not procient. No means will be spared to give efficient to the naval service in the prosecution of the and I am happy to know that the officers and met anxiously desire to devote themselves to the serdifficult of execu

ition to add to each of our foreign square

The beneficial effect of the gradation prinment should be so fer derived from it should penditures; and it is believed that eral, without changing the present rates With full reliance upon triotism of your deli as it will be my anxio with you in every ec the welfare and maintain the honor

MASHINGTON, DECREER 8, 1846.

Friday, December 11, 1846.

The reader can-see for himself that the nessage occupies our columns to the exclusion of every thing else. We have only space left to ask the indulgence of our readers for the total absence of editorial, news, advertisements and all. But what could we do! We suppose that the reader would rather have the message in full and want all else, than want the message and have the usual dish of news. &c. We have no space to comment upon this able document, but do most earnestly recog mend its careful perusal by all parties ticularly by our Whig friends. We will en deavor to make all straight next week.

WILMINGTON MARKET-Dec. 10. Naval Stores-Our report of this day week United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon further reduction has taken place since then. We quote for last sales \$2 40, for Turpentine The market is by no means brisk, as sales are mines and contiguous lands in the States of hard to effect at this price this morning, and Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisare of the current rate this morning, the market is very much depressed. The arrivals, in A large portion of the public lands contain- the meantime, are very limited. Spirits of of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the copper and other ores is represented to be Turpentine-Nothing of moment doing. Tar -Arrivals small, and the last sales are repor ted at \$1 65

a mobineries. PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Dec 3-brig Uzardo. Mereen, St Tho brig Cardenas, Gooding, St Pierre, Martinio GW Davis

5-brig Rupert, Nickerson, Martinique Hathaway & 8 brig Ellsworth, Johnson, Trinidad, Port Sp.

schi Warrior, Haven, Turke Island.

schr Laura, Davis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

6-schr J Holt, Holt, N York, to G Y. Davis schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to W Davis Bryant.

8-Br brig Deborah, Rust, St. Kitts, to brig Allston, Pierce, Antigua, to J Hathaway

CLBARED. Dec 4-brig Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, St. Jage brig Lycoming, Carr, Matanzas, by J Gammell brig Pactolus, Dean, Havana, by P K Dickin

schr Hudson, Kincaid, N York, by G W Davis. 8-schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Fol-ly, by G W Davis.

Overseer Wanted. MAN of sober, industrious habits, experien-MAN of sober, inquestions in wildles of the Turpentine business would find emplo application to the subscriber. N. N. NIXON. Dec 11, 1846

Steam Saw Mill for Sale. THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Wilmington, offers for sale THE first rate order. If not sold at private sets by the 23d December, it will then be offered at public Auction to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Shaw's corner. Terms and easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

December 11, 1840 OFFICE of the ASS'T QR. MASTER, nd Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Wilkington, N. C., 9th Dec., 186

ROPOSALS will be received at this calle until December 21st, for furnishing the United States with the following supplies for the most of the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

1st Lieut. 3d Art., As Com. and Are't Qr. Master, U. S. Army, ter 11, 1946 13-21

William soll, at the Court-House Vilmington, on the 3d Mon-

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, a Treaty of Commerce and Navi gation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the King-dom of the Two Sicilies, was concluded and signed at Naples, on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, which Treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is, word for

word, as follows:
The United States of America and his Maesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, for which purpose they have appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say : The President of the United States of Ame-

rica, William H. Polk, Charge d'Affaires of the said United States of America to the Court of his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, D. Ginstino Fortunato, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Constantinian Order of St. George, and of Francis the 1st, Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; D. Michael Gravina and Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st, Gentleman of the Cham-ber in waiting, and Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; and D. Antonio Spinelli, of Scalea, Commander of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st, Gentleman of the Chamber of his said Majesty, Member of the General Consulta, and Superintendent-General of the Archives of the Kingdom; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of

No duty of customs, or other impost, shall manufacture of one country, upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the shall be restored to the vessels to which they other, other or higher than the duty or impost other country; and the United States of Adom of the Two Sicilies do hereby engage, that the subjects or citizens of any other State shall not enjoy any favor, privilege, or immunity, whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also, and at the same time, be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession chant vessels be wrecked on the coasts of the shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE II. All articles of the produce or whether exported in ships of the one country, consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only or in ships of the other.

light-houses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other. in respect of voyages between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, if laden, or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national ves-

ARTICLE IV. It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, party, such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted cargoes, at one or more ports in the States of either of the high contracting parties, and then to proceed to complete the said loading or un- not be considered operations of commerce, loading at any other port or ports in the same

or under the authority of either Government, shall, in the purchase of any article which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, shall be imported into the other.

in the United States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted right to travel and to jeats or citizens of the most favored nations. and ware-houses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description. by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other sonal goods, whether by testament or ab inlesby themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in the heir and representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claim-

They shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective States of the high contracting par-

They shall be exempt from all military serloans, and from every extraordinary contribu-tion not general and by law established.— Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purpo ses of commerce or residence, shall be respec-ted. No arbitrary search of, or visit to, their houses, and no arbitrary examination or in-spection whatever of the books, papers, or accounts of their trade, shall be made, but such measures shall be executed only in conformi-

bonal; and each of the two high contracting parties engage that the citizens or subjects of the other, residing in their respective States, shall enjoy their property and personal security in as full and ample manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the subjects or citizens

of the most favored nation. ARTICLE VII. The citizens and the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall be free in the States of the other to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit hose affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called

dise.Imported into, or to be exported from, the States and dominions of the two high contracting parties; save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the States and dominions of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VIII. Each of the two high contracting parties may have, in the ports of the other, consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers of those the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty the King of the most favored nations; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be subject to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation

are subject in the same place.

The said consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents are authorized to require assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall in writing demand the said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be re-

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request be charged upon any goods, the produce or and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they belonged, or sent back to their own country by charged upon goods of the same kind, the pro- a vessel of the same nation, or any other vesduce or manufacture of, or imported from, any sel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months from the day of their arrest, or if merica and his Majesty the King of the King- all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same

However, if the deserter should be found o have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal, before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE IX. If any ships of war or me states of either of the high contracting parties such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof manufacture of either country, and of their re- and all furniture and appurtenances belonging spective states, which can legally be imported thereunto, and all goods and merchandise ties, and enjoy the same privileges, whether tors, upon being claimed by them, or their du- Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary imported in ships of the one country, or in ly authorized factors; and if there are no such ships of the other: and in like manner, all proprietors or factors on the spot, then the and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be goods which can legally be exported or re- said goods and merchaudise, or the proceeds exported from either country to the other, in thereof, as well as all the papers found on ships of that other country, shall, when so board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be exported or re-exported, be subject to the delivered to the American or Sicilian consul same duties, and be entitled to the same priv- or vice consul in whose district the wreck ileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, may have taken place; and such consul, vice the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage, and expenses of the quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck chandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; t being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the ding with the same, to the point where the thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in the competent tribunals of the country.

ARTICLE x. The merchant vessels of each of the two high contracting parties which may to the ocean, with free access into and through be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exexempt from all duty of port or navigation paid | described shall in like manner be free and osituated in the States of either contracting for the benefit of the State, if the motive which led to take refuge be real and evident, and if no operation of commerce be done by loading duce, shall be treated on the same footing as or unloading merchandise; well understood, however, that the loading or unloading, which may regard the subsistence of the crew, or article shall be construed as preventing, or in- Henry Wheaton, Envoy Extraordinary and necessary for the reparation of the vessel, shall tended to prevent, the Government of the Uni- Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, which lead to the payment of duties, and that the said vessels do not stay in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led to taking refuge.

ARTICLE XI. To carry always more fully into effect the intentions of the two high contracting parties, they agree that every difference of duty, whether of the ten per cent. or give, directly, or indirectly, any priority or other, established in the respective States, to tion of land or other property lawfully acquipreference on account of, or in reference to, the prejudice of the navigation and commerce | red within the said territory, shall be respecthe national character of the vessel in which of those nations which have not treaties of ted. ouch article shall have been imported; it be- commerce and navigation with them, shall cease and remain abolished in conformity to contracting parties that no distinction or diffe- the principle established in the first article of Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the rence whatever shall be made in this respect. the present treaty, as well on the productions north side of the Columbia river, shall be con-ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties of the soil and industry of the Kingdom of the firmed to the said company. In case, howevengage, in regard to the Personal privileges Two Sicilies, which therefrom shall be im- er, the situation of those farms and lands that the citizens of the United States of Ame-ported into the United States of America, should be considered by the United States to rica shall enjoy in the dominions of his Ma- whether in vessels of the one or of the other be of public and political importance, and the jesty, the King of the Kingdom of the Two country, as on those which in like manner, United States Government should signify a Sicilies, and the subjects of his said Majesty shall be imported in the Kingdom of the Two desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of

They declare besides, that as the producreside in the States of the two high contractions of the soil and industry of the two counting parties, subject to the same precautions tries, on their introduction into the ports of of police which are practised towards the sub- the other, shall not be subject to greater duties than those which shall be imposed on the They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings like productions of the most favored nations, and with the advice and consent of the Senate so the red and white wines of the Kingdom of thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the Two Sicilies of every kind, including those the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, of Marsala, which may be imported directly at the expiration of six months from the date way whatever, without the smallest hinderance into the United States of America, whether in or obstacle; and their heirs or representatives vessels of the one or of the other country, shall not pay higher or greater duties than those of tentiaries have signed the same, and have af contracting party, shall succeed to their per- the red and white wines of the most favored fixed thereto the seals of their arms. nations. And in like manner, the cottons of dato; and may take possession thereof, either the United States of America, which may be imported directly into the Kingdom of the Two eight hundred and forty-six. Sicilies, whether in vessels of the one or othprofit of the respective Governments such dues er nation, shall not pay higher or greater duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or

those of the most favored nations. ARTICLE XII. The present treaty shall be in force from this day, and for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of Palmerston, her Britannic Mojesty's Princiits intention to terminate the same, each of the pal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on ants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are.

said high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the land wherein the said goods of the said term of ten years, or at any subse-

proved & ratified by the President of the United and every clause and article thereof, may be consent of the Senate of the said States, and United States and the citizens thereof. by his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of In WIENERS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set the Two Sicilies, and the ratifications shall be my hand and caused the seal of the United exchanged at Naples, at the expiration of six States to be affixed. months from the date of its signature, or soon- Done at the City of Washington, this fifth

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the scals of their arms.

Done at Naples the first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty

ANTONIO SPINELLI.

WILLIAM H. POLK.
GIUSTINO FORTUNATO. PRINCIPE DI COMITINI.

ly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Naples, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by William II. Polk, Charge d'Affairs of the United States, and D. Giustino Fortunato, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Constantinian Order of St. George and of Francis the 1st.

Order of St. George, and of Francis the 1st., Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; D. Michael Gravina and Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st., Gentle-man of the Chamber in waiting, and Minister. Secretary of State of his said Majesty; and D. Antonio Spinelli, of Scalea, Commander of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st., Gen-

JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every Gause and article thereof may be Count Maximilian von Lerchenfeld-Kæfering,

Done at the city of Washington, this twenenty-first. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. Treaty with Great Britain of Limits Westward

of the Rocky Mountains, concluded June 15th, 1846.

word for word, as follows: The United States of America and Her Ma-

Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both coun- exempt from all duties of detraction. ries that the state of doubt and uncertainty two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement -that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham. a member of her Majesty's most honorable to the natives of the country, until the said policy council, and her Majesty's envoy extraowner, or the person who has a right to sell third day or September instant, after the said policy the same according to article II, may take were closed, the said Commissioners did make out, member of her Majesty's most honorable United States; who, after having communi- measures to receive or dispose of the inhericated to each other their respective full pow- tance. ers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

between the territories of the United States continued westward along the said forty-ninth channel which separates the continent from of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean: Prowhole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain date of the signature thereof, or sooner if posfree and open to both parties. ARTICLE II. From the point at which the

forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said to affixed their seals.

Done in quadruplicata, in the city of Ber-Bay Company, and to all British subjects trasaid branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream United States of America, and the nineteenth that all 'he usual portages along the line thus pen. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and procitizens of the United States; it being, how- Berlin, on the fourth day of November, one ever, always understood that nothing in this thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by ted States from making any regulations re- and the Count Maximilian von Lerchenfeld. specting the navigation of the said river or Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Bavarivers not inconsistent with the present treaty. ARTICLE III. In the future appropriation o he territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupa-

ARTICLE IV. The farm, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between

ARTICLE v. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by

In witness whereof, the respective plenipo-Done at Wastington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand

JAMES BUCHANAN. RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L, s.] And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same wers exchanged at London, on the seventeenth ultimo, by Louis Mc-Lane, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-

States of America, have caused the said treaty

day of August, in the year of ou one thousand eight hundred and fo

SEAL. Joint tilousant of the Independence of the United States, the seventy first. JAMES K. JOLK. By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. Convention with Bavaria, for the abelilion of the Droit D'Aubaine and Taxes on Emigration, concluded January 21, 1845.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bararia was concluded and signed at Berlin by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; which convention, being in the English and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, having agreed, for the advantage of their respective citizens and upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person who they shall not choose to employ.

Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise imported into ar to be consisted from the Chamber of his said Majesty, subjects, to conclude a convention for the multiple of the General Consulta, and Superintendent General of the Archives of the Kingdom to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise into ar to be consisted for the multiple of the General Consulta, and Superintendent General Consulta, and Sup subjects, to conclude a convention for the mu-tual abolition of the droit d'anbaine and taxes observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenders of the Company of the ty-fourth day of July, in the year of Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and of the Independence of the United States, the sevand Great Commander of the Royal Greek Order of the Saviour; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de detraction er tax

1846.

On emigration, is hereby, and shall remain, by the President of the United States of America. abolished between the two contracting parties, Whereas, a Treaty between the United States ARTICLE 11. Where, on the death of any of America and Her Majesty the Queen of person holding real property within the terri the United Kingdom of Great Britain and lories of one party, such real property would, Ireland, was concluded and signed by their by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fif- or subject of the other, were he not disqualiteenth day of June last, which treaty is, fied by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same. The United States of America and Her Ma-esty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be

ARTICLE III. The citizens and subjects of which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the northwest coast of America, lying west the States of the other, by testament, donaward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should tion or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, of the county or town of Alexandrie, being freebe finally terminated by an amicable compre-mise of the rights mutually asserted by the other contracting party, shall succeed to their other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take posses sion thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases. ARTICLE IV. In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful

> ARTICLE V. If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheri- there were, in favor of accepting the provisions of

laws already published, or hereafter to be pub-

to prevent the emigration of his subjects. ARTICLE VII. This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly the United States of America, by and with through the middle of the said channel, and the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratifigations thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin within the term of fifteen months from the

> In witness whereof: the respective pleniwell in Erglish as in German, and have there-

lin, on the twenty-first day of January, one sixty-ninth year of the independence of the of the reign of his Majesty the King of Bava-

HENRY WHEATEN [L. S] GRAF V. LERCHENFELD, [L. S.] And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ria, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Ministes Plenipotentiary near the Court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of their

respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK. President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fif-

teenth day of August, in the year of nour Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first. JAMES K. PÓLK.

By the President : JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. PROCLAMATIONS.

By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 3d of March 1845, entitled, the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States," certain privileges are ex-tended in reference to drawback to pasts therein specially enumerated in the 7th section of said act, which also provides "That such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United adjoining the British North American Provinces as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like priviledges on the recommendation or the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid

be extended :" privileges are to and whereas the Secretary of the Treasury ha

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand caused the seal of the United States to be af-

Done at the city of Washington this seven-teenth day of January, in the year of our [REAL.] Lord one thousand cities bandred and

JAMES E. POLIC

fexico, a state of was exists believe overfuncti and the United States?"

United States, that they be vigilant and realous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

IN ESTIMONI WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the corof Congress, approved July 9, 1846, entitled "An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the District of Celumbia, to the State of Virginia," it is enacted, That, with the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained in the manner therein prescribed, all that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdiction therewith ceded over the same, shall be ceded and forever relinguished to the State of Virginia in fall and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to to re-sid thereon: And whereas, it is further provi-ded, that the said act "shall not be in force until after the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria shall be given to it, in the mode therein provided;" and if a majority of the votes should be in favor of accepting the provisions of the said act, it shall be the duty of

And whereas, on the 17th day of August, 1846, fter the close of the late session of the Congress of the United States, I duly appointed five citizens holders within the same, as commissioners, who, being duly sworn to perform the duties imposed on them, as prescribed in the said act, did proceed within ten days after they were notified, to fix upon the first and second days of September, 1846, as the time; the Court-house of the county of Alexandria, as the p'ace, and viva voce as the man of voting; and gave due notice of the same; and at the time, and at the place, in conformity with the said notice, the said Commissioners presiding & deciding all questions arising in relation to the right of voting under the said act, the votes of the citizens qualified to vote were taken viva voce, and and on the next day did transmit to me, a statement of the polls so held, upon oath, and under their seals; and of the votes so cast and polled, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States in this market. of America, in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon me by the said act of Congress, do hereby make Proclamation of the "result" of said "poll," as above stated and do call upon all and singular the persons whom it doth or may concern, to take notice, that the act aforesaid, "is in full force and

IN WITNESS WHEREOF. I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United-states to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day

of September, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: N. P. TRIST, Acting Secretary of State.

THE SUBSCRIBER would again beg to call the attention of the public to his NEW

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., which he has had selected with care in the Norther Cities, and which for

Quality and Prices, cannot be excelled. He would particularly call the attention of manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above COUNTRY MERCHANTS Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and to his stock of Drugs and Medicines; and begs to assure them that every article usually

kept in a country store will be furnished them at New York prices. They can assure themselves by giving him a call.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES Is respectfully directed to his stock of PERFUMERY.

sing a beautiful assortment of Farina, Cologne, Lavender, & Florida Waters, various sizes; Extracts of Patchonly; Vanilla. Verbena and Lemon; Milk of Roses; Cold, Cream and Lip Salve; Toilet Bottles ; Vegetable Rouge ; Toilet ; Alabaster and Pearl Powders and Puffs; Rose Tooth Paste; Rose and Charcoal Tooth Powders. The elebrated Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for removing Pimples and beautifying the complexion; Compound Spermaceti Soap, for preventing the Skin from chopping, with a great variety of fine Toilet and common Soaps; Vanilla Beans; Emery Pin Cushions; Night Tapers; French Mirrors Bear's, Antigue and Maccassar Oils, and Essence of Tyre, for the Hair; Bay Rum; a fine assort ment of Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes and Dressing Combs; English Rose Water; and a great variety of Smelling Bottles ; Silk Purses, &c., &c.

For the Gentlemen

He has a good variety of Shaving Soaps, inclu ted States of the 3d of March 1845, entitled, "An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to Pocket Combs; Elastic Drinking Cupe; China Shaving Boxes; and everything suitable to complete a Lady or Gentleman's Toilet; a supply of the best English Mustard, Putmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, &c., &c.; with all the leading Patent Medicines of the day—warranted genuine. WM. SHAW. Nov. 20th, 1846 .- [10

> THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, with ne Lot upon which it stands, situate outh of the Rail Road Bridge, and now HOUSE and BAKESHOP and LOT, North ning the same, now occupied by Mr. USE and LOT on corner of Seco

Real Estate for sale.

Government of capital. The property is now

Apply to WM. A. BERRY, M. D.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES Head & Foot Stones. &c. THE interiber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the any other establishment QUY C. HOTCHKISS. Wilmington, N.C, Feb 13, 1946

N. R. CROOM,

news in all its branches and with all the measurements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the petroage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of comparing the part of French, English and American Character Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres. Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4. Esglish Tweeds; shaded striped Prench Clocking; Black Watered Scaris; fancy Joinville Scaris; Polks H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

as can be found in the market. As they were nanufactured under my own superintendence, and manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good basiness can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have over been offered before for cash, or on time to

ever been offered before for cash, or on time Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over \$20.

LOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transpor-

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.
Oct 161 E. J. LITT E. J. LUTTERLOH.

\$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the bout 17 years old; is well known about Wilming on; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail or for his delivery to DANIEL S. SANDERS.

Earthen, Glass, & China Ware THE subscriber has just returned from the northern cities with a full and splendid assortment of EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CHI-ARTICLE 1. From the point on the forty- tance, they shall be decided in the last resort the said act, seven hundred and sixty-three votes, NA WARE, of the latest and most fashionable into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, and thence coming, shall, duce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restortwenty-two-showing a majority of five hundred terms. It having been selected by himself, he has Now, THEREFORE. BE IT KNOWN, that I, as to style and quality to any ever before opened South side of Market 3d door from Water-st.

Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1846.

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BUTANIC PHYSICIAN **TOULD** take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmingto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the com-

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of purely Vegetable com osition, and are universally known to possess vir ues that have never been excelled by any series of

Charles C. Rninehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA. Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority. The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Comaission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 Watches, Jewellery, &c. THE subscriber has jus opened, selected by himself

with great care in the Northmost extensive assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c.

Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 81f

House and Lot For Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country. offers for sale his House and Lot, on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent ilding Lot. The situation is very healthy and easant, both in water and summer seasons. Terms will be made easy to the pr with warrantee title. 1. PETERSON

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Sept. 4th, 1846,-[51-tf

In the town of Wilmington. d Lot on Walnut Street, contin

pied by Mr. Jos. M. TILLEY. The lot

all fiscessary dischouses on the lot. Also, a

ALSO.

excellent quality or Arther particulars, apply to WILSON,

CHEAP DRY GOODS CLOTHING STORE

PELLER ESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a NEW STOCK FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consign

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. He would also beg leave to call the atten the LADIES to his beautiful stock of PANOY GOODS

Of the latest styles and patterns, which will rip

COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a ve. be N. C. Lard, from 80 to 100 lbs each

prime and very white, Buck theat, in boxes, kegs and barrels, Mackerel, in kits, half-barrels and barrels, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches,

Salina Salt, in bags and barrels, Sack Salt, Crushed and powdered Sugar, &c. For salt N6 [8tf] by HOWARD & PEDEN. ILINEED. 1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Line

M29 36-47] J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

NOTICE. N pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Tem, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 14th of December next, upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land he longing to the minors of W. K. interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land helouging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane, dee'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.

T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.

Selling off! Selling off! AT FIRST COST. N order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Capst Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost.

Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS, Dawson's old corner, Market street, Wilmington, N. C. 9-3m November 13, 1846

ANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

SALT. SACKS, in 4 bushel bags, Liverpool prime, for sale by J. WESSEL, Oct 16, 1846—5t Water street,

Valuable Turpentine Land FOR SALE. HE subscriber having determined to emigrate to Florida, offers for sale his plantation on Little River, South Carolina, 53 miles from Wil-

mington. The plantation contains about 3,000 acres of land, a part of which is adapted to the balance is very valuable for Turpentine. About 80,000 boxes were cut on this plantation last winter and spring, and are now in good condition.-From 2',000 to 30,000 boxes may yet be cut as as to make at least 10 good tasks. The favorable location of this plantation, situated on the main road leading from Wilmington to Georgetownconvenient to Little River, only from two te three miles to haul to the landing, where vessels may wishing to engage in the turpentine and farming business. On the place there is a comfortable two story framed dwelling, with all other necessary

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The above plantation may be purchased low, and on very accommodating terms. For further WM. D. BRYAN, Little River,

Nov 20, 1846

N pursuance of a corree of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, Fall Tem, 1846, will be sold at the Court House in Clinton on the 1st day of January next, upon one, tw and three years credit, with interest from the sale the valuable plantation whereon the late Col. John Sellers resided, situate one and a half miles north from Clinton, containing about 500 acres, having ereon. Bonds and approved securities requir P. MURPHY, C. M. E. Nov 20, 1846

NEW FAMILY

SHIP GROCERY STORE. On South Water Street, one door North Messrs. Barry & Bryant's.

THE undersigned have just received and opened, a splendid and full stock of Groceries and Ship Stores, for family use and masters of vessels. Their stoo riety, to any offering in this market. They have so arranged as to receive by the regular packet from the Northern cities, fresh supplies, in order that their stock will, at all times, be full and cost

HOWARD & PEDEN. MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP. conville, where they can always be found whe

SAMUEL LANGDON. WILLIAM D. COWAN. June 5, 1846.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVE INVENTED.

struction, not liable to get out of repair, and will careful usage will last twenty years.

Washing will at any time be done, free of charge,